DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL

NUMBER 32

1960

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COMMERCIAL & GENERAL REVIEW

REBILD NATIONAL PARK

All who have visited the heather-clad hills of Rebild in Jutland will remember them as a splendid jewel in the Danish landscape. Every year many Danes and foreigners visit this national park, which forms the setting for the celebrations in Denmark of American Independence Day on the fourth of July. By Jens Hvass ..... *page 13*

A PEOPLE'S RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Danish Radio is a public corporation - an independent self-governing body which is publicly owned and operated. It enjoys a monopoly of all sound and television broadcasting under a Parliamentary charter which was revised last summer. By Peder Nørgaard .... *page 16*

EFFICIENT NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION

The leading Copenhagen dailies, through the establishment of a joint distributing company, have solved the problem of rapid and rational distribution of dailies and weeklies. In 1958 the company distributed 350 million newspapers and magazines to nearly 400,000 individual subscribers and 7,000 newsagents. By Poul Graae *page 19*

OIL COMES TO KALUNDBORG

Next spring the Tidewater Oil Company will begin the construction of an oil refinery with its own harbour at Kalundborg; 200 million kroner is being invested in this large oil refinery in Denmark. By Hans Larsen... *page 22*

A WORK OF ART RECREATED

Thorvaldsen's Museum in Copenhagen when inaugurated in 1848 was decorated externally with a frieze depicting the sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen's return from Italy. But the northern climate with its wind and rain was too severe and the frieze decayed. A restoration begun in 1951 was completed last autumn. By Sigurd Schultz ..... *page 24*

MOTORWAYS THROUGH DENMARK

The European motorways, E3 and E4, will carry international traffic to and through Denmark, which has done a great deal to make these roads as good as possible. Large sums have been spent on realizing the projects. By Carl Th. Jørgensen ..... *page 26*

SHOWING THE FOOD

Under the patronage of the Heir to the Throne, Princess Margrethe, the first big international food fair in Denmark will take place at Ålborg next June. Covering an area of 25 acres, it will show the best products of Danish agriculture, horticulture, and fisheries. By Viggo H. Villadsen..... *page 29*

HOUSES OFF THE CONVEYOR

A new Danish export line is developing - that of prefabricated houses. The building techniques employed mean accurate timing and faster completion. The first large-scale export of industrially produced houses for a project in Hamburg gives an idea of future trends in the building industry. By Karl Poulsen... *page 31*

CANNERS TO THE WORLD

Danish food canning started on a small scale after the war. But new techniques, the changing pattern of consumer demand, and the high quality of the Danish product have resulted in a rapid expansion of this export business. There are 130 countries which import Danish food, and they all buy Danish canned goods. By Vagn Heiselberg ..... *page 34*

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RISE IN PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: AN ECONOMIC REVIEW .. *page 38*

The cover, drawn by Alex Secher, relates to the article by Sigurd Schultz about the Thorvaldsen Museum

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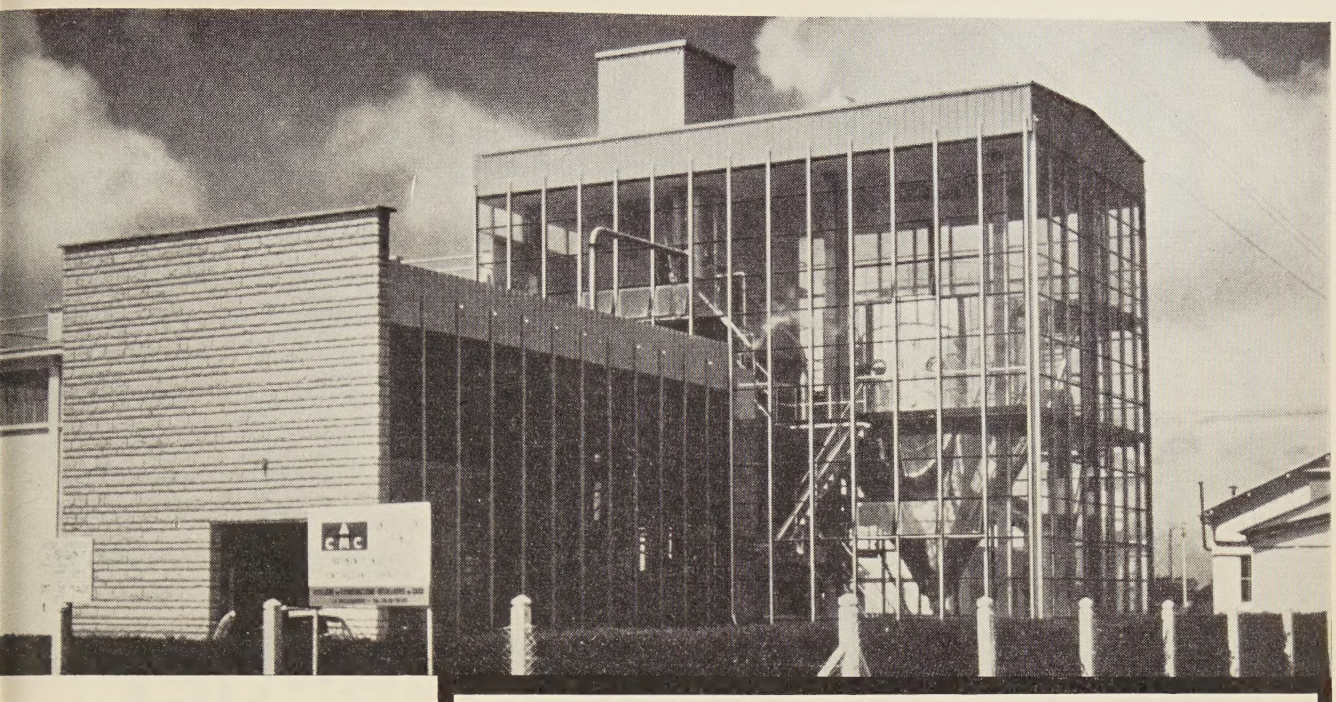

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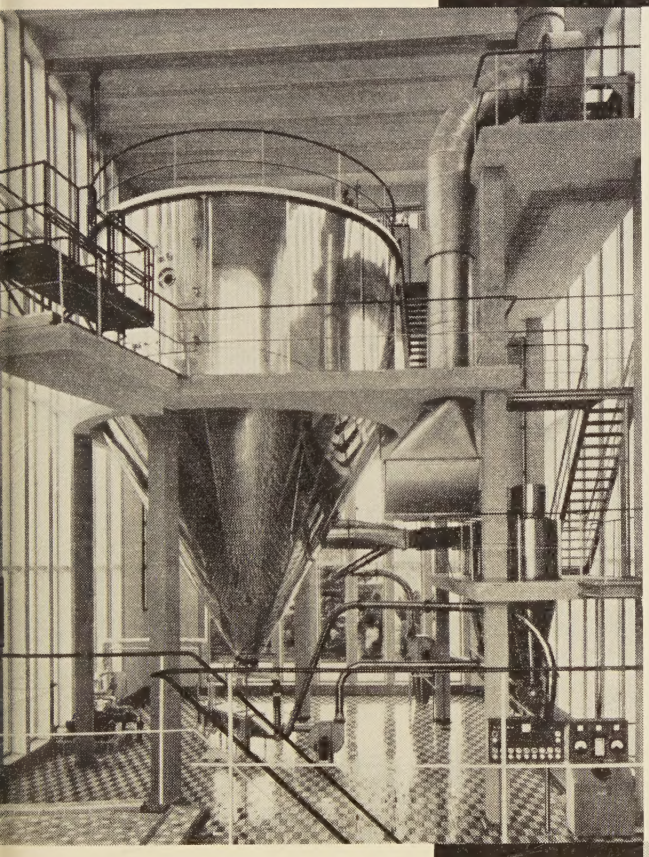

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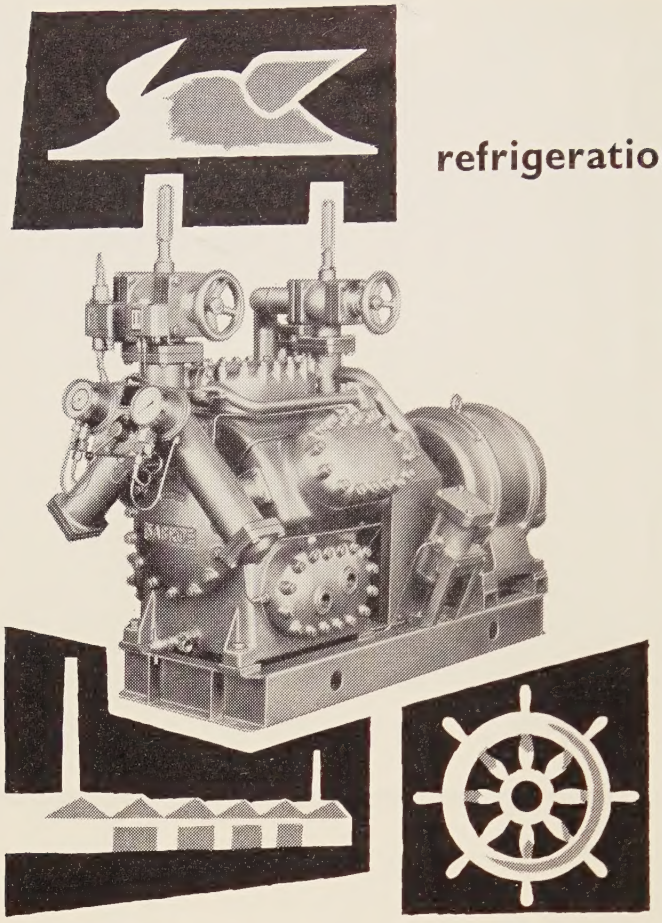

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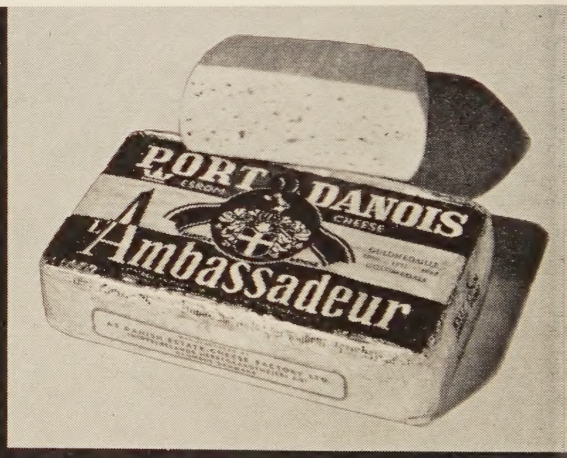

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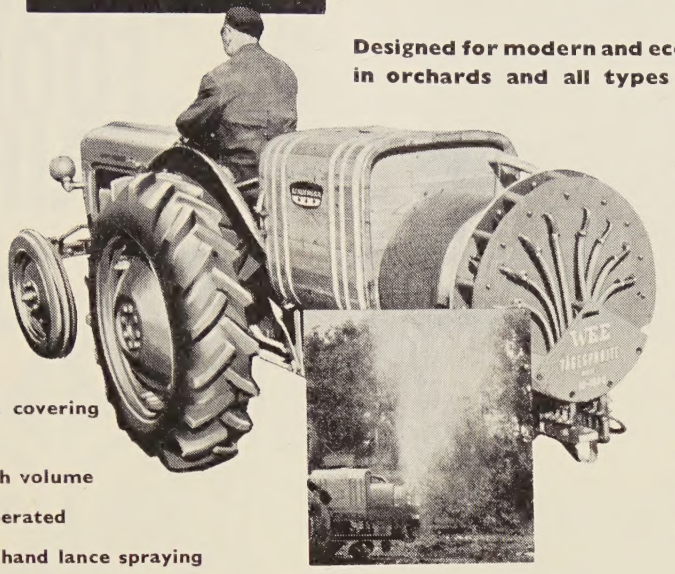

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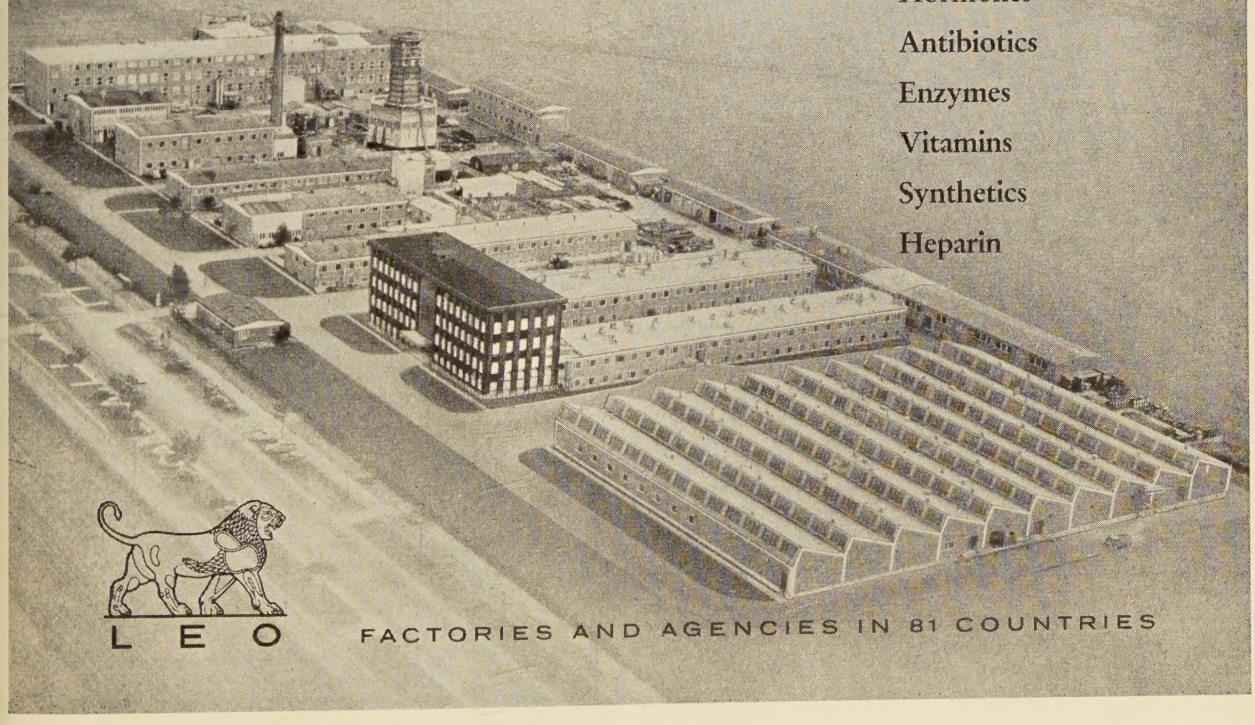

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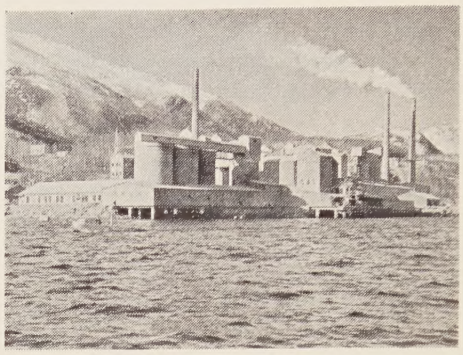

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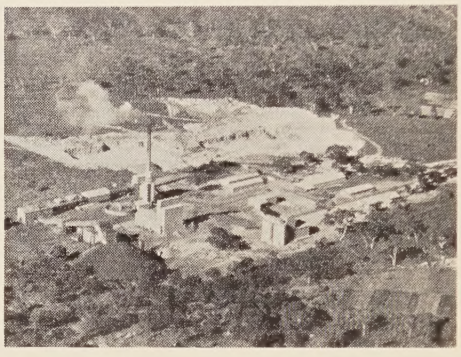

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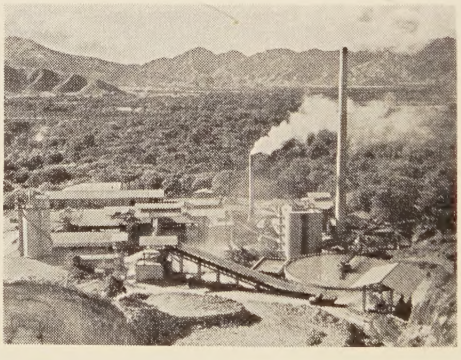

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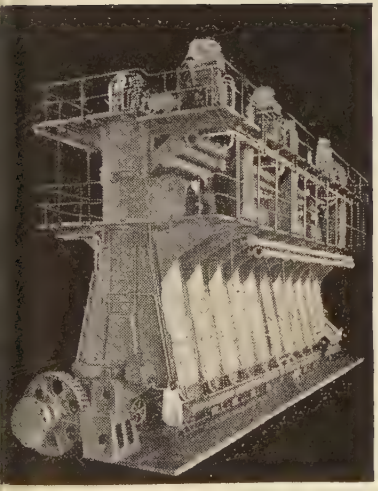

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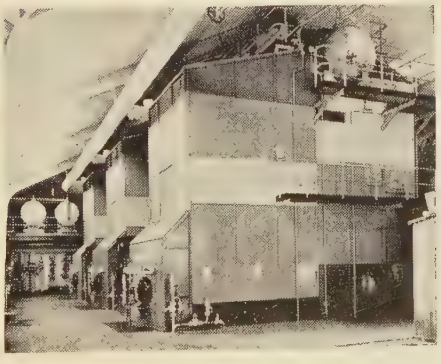

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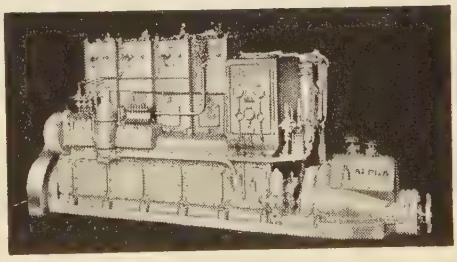

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Rebild National Park

By Jens Hvass
Chief Government Forester

All who have visited the heather-clad hills of Rebild in Jutland will remember them as a splendid jewel in the Danish landscape. Every year many Danes and foreigners visit this national park, which forms the setting for the celebrations in Denmark of American Independence Day on the fourth of July

Every child in Denmark has heard of Rebild Hills, and numbers of Danish emigrants have gathered there to celebrate American Independence Day on the fourth of July.

The hills are beautifully situated in north-east Jutland, partly enclosed by the northern section of Rold Forest, the largest continuous stretch of forest in Denmark.

Though they are called hills they are in fact the western extremity of a plateau which extends well to the east. The visitor who approaches them from the east, from Skørping, does not feel that he is climbing high hills.

He proceeds by the steadily ascending road to Rebild village, and it is only when he has passed Rebildhus that the ground falls sharply, with fine ravines over to the west.

A Splendid View

The landscape is broken up by the gullies of glacial rivers which carried water, ice, and rubble into the rocky valley and beyond to the now drained Gravlev lake, through which flows the Lindenborg river, carrying the waters of the springs of Himmerland into the Limfjord.

Hoisting the flag at the Rebild celebrations

From the plateau to the west of Rebildhus one gets a fine view of the hills. On the right is Sønderkol, 102 metres above sea level, a splendid viewpoint from which, to the south, one can look out over the seemingly endless expanse of Rold Forest. To the north one can enjoy the varied Jutland scenery in the direction of Gravlev and Støvring, and towards Ålborg beyond.

Unfortunately, the landscape is disfigured by an appalling number of tracks. This is almost inevitable in view of the ceaseless streams of visitors crossing the heather in the summer.

But it is distressing to see new paths appear on the fine carpet of heather year after year, though one must be glad that the minds of so many people are presumably enriched by this beautiful scenery.

Rebild Hills in 1916, when the heather predominated and there was hardly any tree growth

Heather is a woody plant that one would take to be sturdy. In fact it is as sensitive as mimosa. One day's visitors to Rebild can, in a few hours, kill thousands of little heather plants by thoughtless trespassing off the paths, most of which are laid with oak logs.

From our plateau we can enjoy the view of the little cottage on our right. This is Topkaren's House, a poor landless labourer's cottage built on the meagre heath many years ago. Faithfully preserved, it stands integrated into the landscape as a relic of a frugal and now vanished time. Topkaren, who served coffee to visitors for a generation, has long been dead, but the King and Queen stop their car outside her cottage when they pay their occasional visits on "Rebild day".

The Cimbrian Stone

Turning off to the left we climb a hill which is crowned by a huge boulder. This is the Cimbrian Stone, the second-largest specimen of rhomb-porphyry in Denmark —brought here from Norway by the glaciers. Anders Bundgaard, the artist of the Gefion fountain in Copenhagen, turning the natural contours of the boulder to fine account, has carved on it the figure of the Cimbrian bull. Chiselled below are the words: "The Cimbrians set out from these parts in CXX B.C." For this district, called Himmerland, was the home of the Cimbrian tribes which, in the second century before Christ, migrated in large numbers into central Europe, as far as Italy.

Descending the steps we take one of the paths which lead to the hollow called Gryden ("The Pot"), which is the focal point of the Rebild celebrations.

The Fourth of July

Here, on the fourth of July every year, a rostrum is erected from where speeches, singing, and music are carried across the hills, which, on this one day of the year, is like a gaily coloured carpet formed by anything up to 30,000 Danes and Danish-Americans in bright summer clothes. A distant observer of the scene is reminded of a gigantic living ant-hill.

But Rebild Hills—the scenery—is best enjoyed on a quiet summer's morning, when one can experience the solitude in the beautiful surroundings; above all if one leaves the beaten track for the wooded hills, where the beech, stunted and knotted, shares the ground with juniper and aspen, while yet leaving space for fine patches of heather.

A closer inspection of the heather reveals a profusion of other plants which grow with it. Among these are dense clumps of bilberry with its typical grass-green branched stems, resembling a very green miniature forest. Here also are cowberries with their leathery leaves and handsome whitish-pink flowers, which usually go unobserved. In damper spots grows the bluish-pink bell-heather, and if one looks carefully one can find the romantic rosemary. The bearberry and the almost shrub-like bog whortleberry stand out in a few heather-clad ravines. But come, too, in August, when the heather is in bloom and the brown hillsides are clothed as if by magic with the most beautiful purple drapery.

A Gift to the Danish Nation

Rebild Hills were presented to the Danish nation, in a deed of gift accepted by King Christian the Tenth on

August 4, 1912, by a group of Danish-Americans headed by Dr. Max Henius. Henius took the initiative and found the site which became the setting for the annual celebrations for Danish emigrants visiting the old country.

The deed of gift contained a clause which has since caused difficulties. This says that "the park shall remain in a natural state for ever".

It is a fine idea, but, alas! unrealistic; for Nature cannot be chained. It is impossible to perpetuate a phase of Nature seen in a particular year. And Rebild Hills will not be graced "for ever" with the carpet of heather which Danish-American poets sing of and our expatriates in America long for—at least not without human intervention.

Advancing Beech Forest

Rebild Hills were not originally heath, but forest which was denuded by man and his livestock and for a time was displaced or pushed back by the invasive heather. Fires have also raged. For example, fifty years ago a bonfire lit by some boys at the foot of the hills spread as far as Topkaren's House. The same sort of thing happened about fifty years before that. And healthy heather springs up in the track of the fire. It follows that anyone wishing to renew the heather on the now partly wooded hills would no doubt find matches an effective means of doing so. But woe to any person who tried!

Rebild Hills grow greener for every year that goes. The aspen springs up in the heather all round and it is only at great trouble and expense that the Government is able to restrict it on the hills chiefly visited by the public. From time to time a few hundred boy scouts are turned loose on it. This gives temporary relief, but an aspen can send up fresh shoots at intervals up to 60 feet away. Young beeches are spreading at the same time. Jays and wood pigeons drop beech-nuts in the heather, and slowly but surely the saplings appear and soon overgrow the heather and develop into a young forest.

The rate of advance becomes clear if one compares photographs of the hills round Gryden and the site of the present emigrant's museum, taken in 1916, with their present-day appearance.

The heather has another enemy, though one that is easier to control. This is the conifer, which diligently sows itself from the wooded hills west of the valley. Fir and spruce would now form numerous scattered clumps over the whole area, but for the officially authorized campaign against all conifers in the hills—except juniper.

Rebild Hills will always remain an experience, a splendid jewel in the Danish scene.

There are few places in Denmark with a view like that which meets the eye from Sønderkol and the other points, and the visitor has continually before him the fine unspoilt heather-clad hills, fringed by a beech wood which passes imperceptibly through low-growing bushes into a close-set forest, interspersed with Norwegian-like patches of aspen, juniper, and scattered oaks.

Rebild Hills call constantly on Danish expatriates and others—from America and elsewhere.

View of Rebild Hills as they appear today

The main building of the Danish Radio (architect, Vilhelm Lauritzen): left, administration; right, concert hall

A People's Radio and Television

By Peder Nørgaard

Chairman of the Radio Council

The Danish Radio is a public corporation—an independent self-governing body which is publicly owned and operated. It enjoys a monopoly of all sound and television broadcasting under a Parliamentary charter which was revised last summer

Denmark has had a people's radio for a good many years. The term is justified by the fact that there is at least one radio set in every Danish home and by the democratic structure of the Danish Radio since its inception in 1925.

There are now 1,500,000 listeners, or 345 per 1,000 inhabitants. This is a high rate of coverage, in Europe second only to Sweden, which has 366 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Danish listeners pay the full costs of the broadcasting service, as no advertising is allowed. The licence fee has always been kept as low as possible. Since 1926 it has only gone up from 15 to 22 kroner, but it will rise to 25 kroner as from April 1, 1960, when it will be valid for all the sets in a household (including summer cottage). Aged and sick persons of small means have free licences; the number of these exceeds 100,000.

Legal Charter

The Danish Radio is a public corporation—that is to say, it is an independent, self-governing institution which is publicly owned and publicly operated. It has a monopoly of all sound and television broadcasting under a Parliamentary charter which was revised last summer. In spite of certain powers which are vested in the Minister of Education, the Danish broadcasting services may be said

to enjoy a wide measure of freedom and independence. The corporation is governed by a Radio Council of 18 members, who are subject to full public control. Over half of these members (namely, 10) are appointed by Parliament to represent listeners and viewers. It is a provision based on the fact that for many years large groups of listeners have taken a great interest in broadcasting matters and formed associations of listeners with the right of nomination to these seats.

Political parties which are large enough to be represented on the Parliamentary finance committee appoint a member each. There are five of these at present. The Minister of Education and Minister of Works appoint the remaining three members.

The Radio Council meets once a month and is responsible for seeing that broadcasts are of an all-round cultural and educational character. The Council also lays down policy governing sound and television services and, subject to the Minister of Education, holds supreme control and authority over finance and broadcast programmes The day-to-day operations are the responsibility of a director general, two programme directors (one for sound and one for television), and a number of programme controllers and heads of departments.

To deal with financial and administrative matters the Council elects from among its members a management committee of six, who meet once a week.

All programme questions are discussed at weekly meetings by a programme committee. Ten members of the Radio Council sit on this committee, which also includes eight delegate members appointed by the Minister of Education from non-Council members. The committee is thus supplemented by experts in the fields of music, drama, literature, science, religion, general education, and adult education.

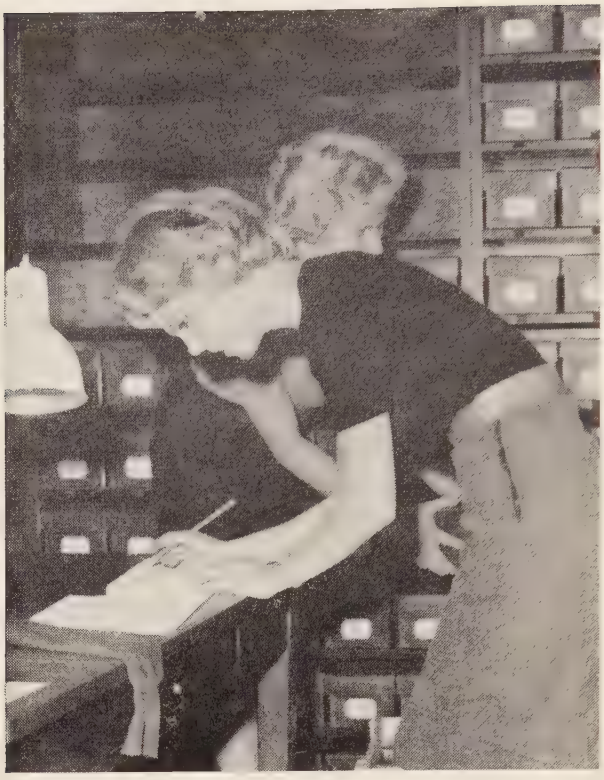
Sound Programmes

There are nearly 7,000 hours of sound broadcasting a year, with a choice of two programmes in the evenings and on Sundays and public holidays.

Free controversy is allowed, as there is agreement by all that a one-sided or biased service would be intolerable in a democratic country. The microphone is open to every opinion. There is no censorship of ideas, though balance is preserved and there is some quality control. The substance of talks and speeches by invited speakers, members of discussion groups, and speakers at transmitted, outside meetings are not known to the radio authorities in advance. An essential feature of the service is the broadcasting of extensive summaries of important parliamentary debates, and times are allotted to all the parties before an election. As the policies and actions of other countries exert an increasing influence on our own affairs, listeners are of course kept fully informed about foreign trends and events.

Music occupies the biggest place in programmes, with the result that broadcasting has become the centre of

The Radio Symphony Orchestra with its conductor, Thomas Jensen. Fibre glass has been suspended from the ceiling to improve the acoustics



At work in the radio licence office

Danish musical life. The symphony orchestra of the Danish Radio has consolidated its high reputation in concerts given not only in Scandinavia but also in Britain, the United States, and other countries.

The great works of literature have been made available to all by means of broadcasts. Where in the past financial and geographical barriers cut off the theatre from large sections of the public, broadcasting has succeeded in throwing the doors wide open. Of course, it is also an important object of the Danish broadcasting service to offer good-quality entertainment.

Eight daily news bulletins are broadcast. The costs of these are met out of general radio funds, but the news department is administered and edited by the Press News Service, a joint organization of the Danish Press and the Danish Radio.

Overseas Broadcasts

Short-wave broadcasts designed to strengthen the contact with Danes overseas are transmitted for 25 hours a week. The broadcasts are adapted in time and programme content to the following regions: North America, South America, Far East, South-east Asia, and Africa. There are also special broadcasts for Danish seamen on long-distance voyages. A quarterly folder, *The Voice of Denmark*, is published in Danish, English, and Spanish.

The Faroe Islands and Greenland now have their own separate radio organizations, but the Greenland broadcasting service in particular makes use of recorded programmes from the Danish home service.

Television

It was with some hesitation that the Government allowed the broadcasting authorities to embark on television. The misgivings were mainly of a national economic character, due to the anticipated heavy investments. Trial transmissions began in 1951, and a regular service covering steadily increasing parts of the country has been operating since 1954. When Bornholm gets its television station by the summer of 1960, the whole of metropolitan Denmark will be covered.

In the initial period loans have been advanced to the television service from general radio funds. For the right to use a television set the viewer pays a licence fee which now amounts to 75 kroner a year.

Television programmes are governed by the same policy as sound radio. No one in Denmark would conceive of television as only a machine for entertainment. As the transmissions are free from advertisements, no account need be taken of extraneous considerations when planning programmes. To a large extent it is possible to broadcast programmes of a generally educational character. Prominent among them are matters of current interest from countries near and far. The language of pictures appeals directly to everyone, and so provides great opportunities of spreading knowledge of other countries and promoting international understanding. Television programmes are broadcast for only 15 hours a week as yet. It is felt that more emphasis should be placed on quality than on quantity. The shortage of special TV studios also tends to restrict the volume of transmissions. Better facilities in this respect are on the way. The television service will operate for only a few more years from the large Broadcasting House which was inaugurated in 1940, but which has since been extended in volume by 40 per cent. A well-situated site near Copenhagen, covering 120,000 square metres (about 30 acres), has been bought. A design for a group of television buildings has been selected from the entries to an architectural contest. The project, to be completed in stages, will provide the Danish television service with ideal operating conditions.

The interest in television in Denmark is very great. There are about 355,000 registered viewers. This is more than twice as high as the figure estimated at the start, which was based on British experience. The rapid growth will undoubtedly continue. A television set is no longer regarded as a luxury. Increasingly it will be looked upon as a necessity. Before anyone had dared to believe, there will also be a people's television in Denmark.

The television network of the Danish Radio

Efficient Newspaper Distribution

By Poul Graae

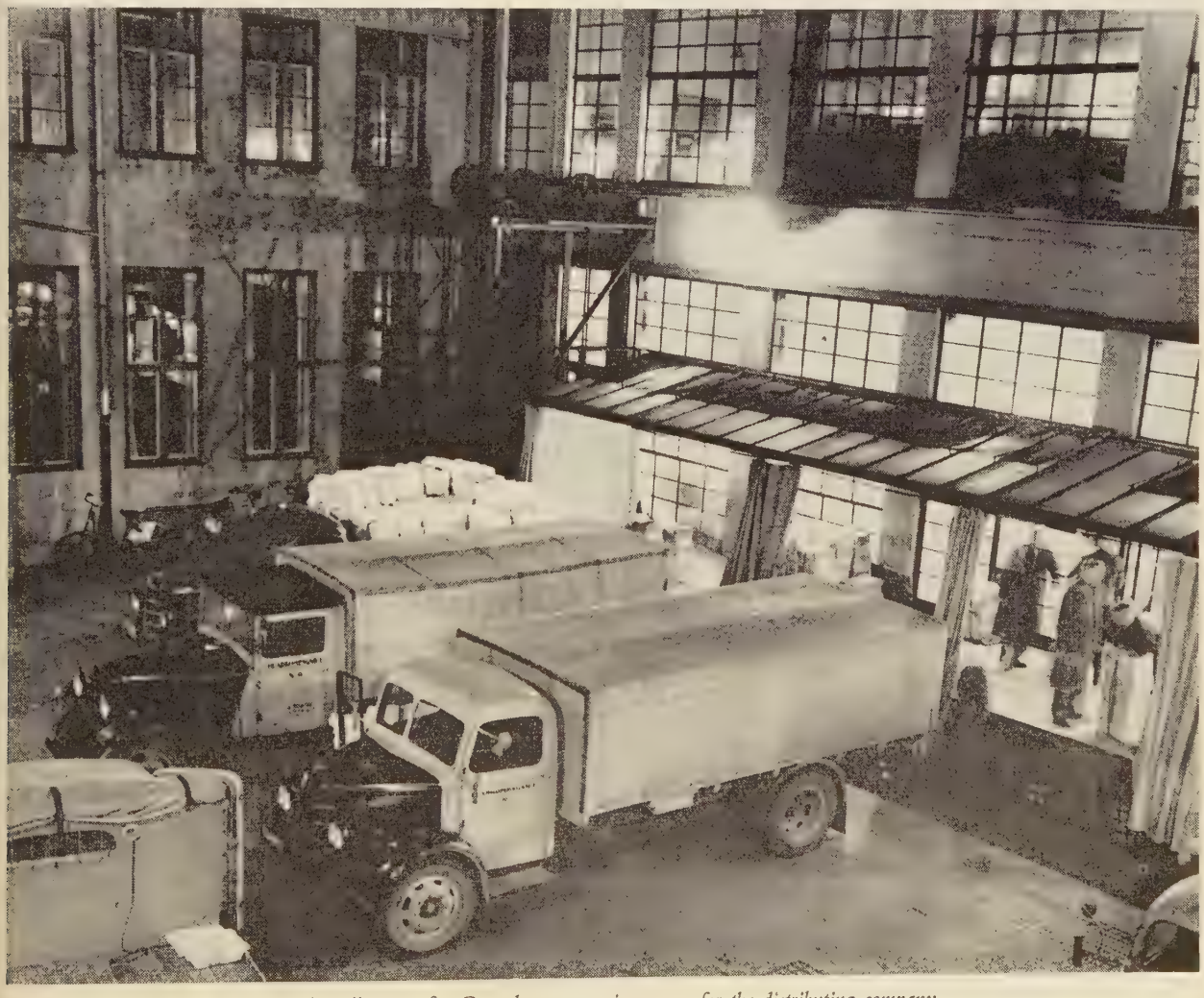
The leading Copenhagen dailies, through the establishment of a joint distributing company, have solved the problem of rapid and rational distribution of dailies and weeklies. In 1958 the company distributed 350 million newspapers and magazines to nearly 400,000 individual subscribers and 7,000 newsagents

In every country in the world distribution is as big a problem to the Press as getting the papers written and printed. Moreover, as the distribution of newspapers is an inevitable part of the overheads it is imperative that it should be as cheap as possible.

In Copenhagen the leading dailies have solved the problem in an association which has proved as unbreakable over the years as it has been fruitful: they distribute the papers jointly through a specially established company called A/S Bladkompagniet. The company was founded as long ago as 1921 by *Berlingske Tidende*, *Dagens Nyheder*, and *Politiken*. The three papers, all dailies, felt hampered by shortage of labour in their subscription and despatch departments, as well as by steeply rising costs. They therefore subscribed the capital for establishing a distributing company. Previously, distribution had followed the principle of each paper its own deliverers. Now it was each deliverer handling all papers. The costs fell immediately and the efficiency increased.

Starts at 3.30 a.m.

Soon after the distributing company was founded the weekly magazine *Hjemmet* joined it, and after the Second World War *Social-Demokraten*, now called *Aktuelt*. The share capital, originally 300,000 kr., is now 625,000 kr.,



Night collection of a Copenhagen morning paper for the distributing company

Delivery woman wheeling her papers on a bicycle

each of the five partners holding an equal share of 125,000 kr. Sale of shares can only take place with the approval of the board of directors. The practical consequence of this is that if one of the holders wishes to dispose of some or all of its shares the others will be able to acquire them or decide who shall be the new partner.

The distributing company starts work at 3.30 a.m. every morning. At that time it collects the fresh morning papers at the delivery offices of the various printing works. In the course of the day it also handles forenoon papers, the evening *Berlingske Aften*, and weeklies. The fact is that the company serves more than the papers which own it and which appoint its directors. Any paper may make use of its services. In practice it has turned out that all the Copenhagen dailies and nearly all Danish weeklies are distributed through Bladkompagniet. In addition to these it also distributes a number of foreign papers that are read in Denmark. There is no control of the political complexion or contents of the papers, and no question of a monopoly position that can be exploited by a few papers to make life hard for competitors. The only restriction on the freedom of other papers to make use of this distribution is a provision that papers containing pornographic matter must not be handled by the company. In 1958 the company distributed 350 million newspapers and magazines to nearly 400,000 individual subscribers and 7,000 newsagents.

1,100 Delivery Women

The company owns a fleet of 150 lorries, vans, and motorcycles. They are loaded at the printing works and distribute the papers to 12 central offices spread over the Greater Copenhagen area. At the central offices the papers are sorted and from there delivered to newsagents in their respective districts. The copies for regular subscribers are collected at the central offices by about 1,100 women, who deliver them individually. The first subscribers get their papers delivered at 4 o'clock, the last before 6. Districts where the majority of people rise early are served as far as possible earlier than the districts where they get up late. The large fleet of vans is employed not only in local delivery but also in delivering papers from the printing works to the special mail trains which every night take the Copenhagen papers into the provinces. When they arrive at their destination they are distributed to newsagents and subscribers in close collaboration with the local post offices. All weeklies and magazines destined for the provinces are packed and despatched by the company's despatch office in Copenhagen.

Mechanized Files

The mechanized files in the subscription department provide every information required for distribution and enable the company to refer at any time to subscribers' monthly, quarterly, and annual receipts. All changes of address, holiday movements, and so forth, are recorded by the company as soon as notified, and delivery is immediately altered accordingly. Mistakes can occur in such transfers but are at once rectified. The number of complaints may come to 600 a day, but as nearly a million papers are delivered the mistakes amount to less then one

per 5,000 papers. It will be admitted that this margin of error is very small.

Statistical Material

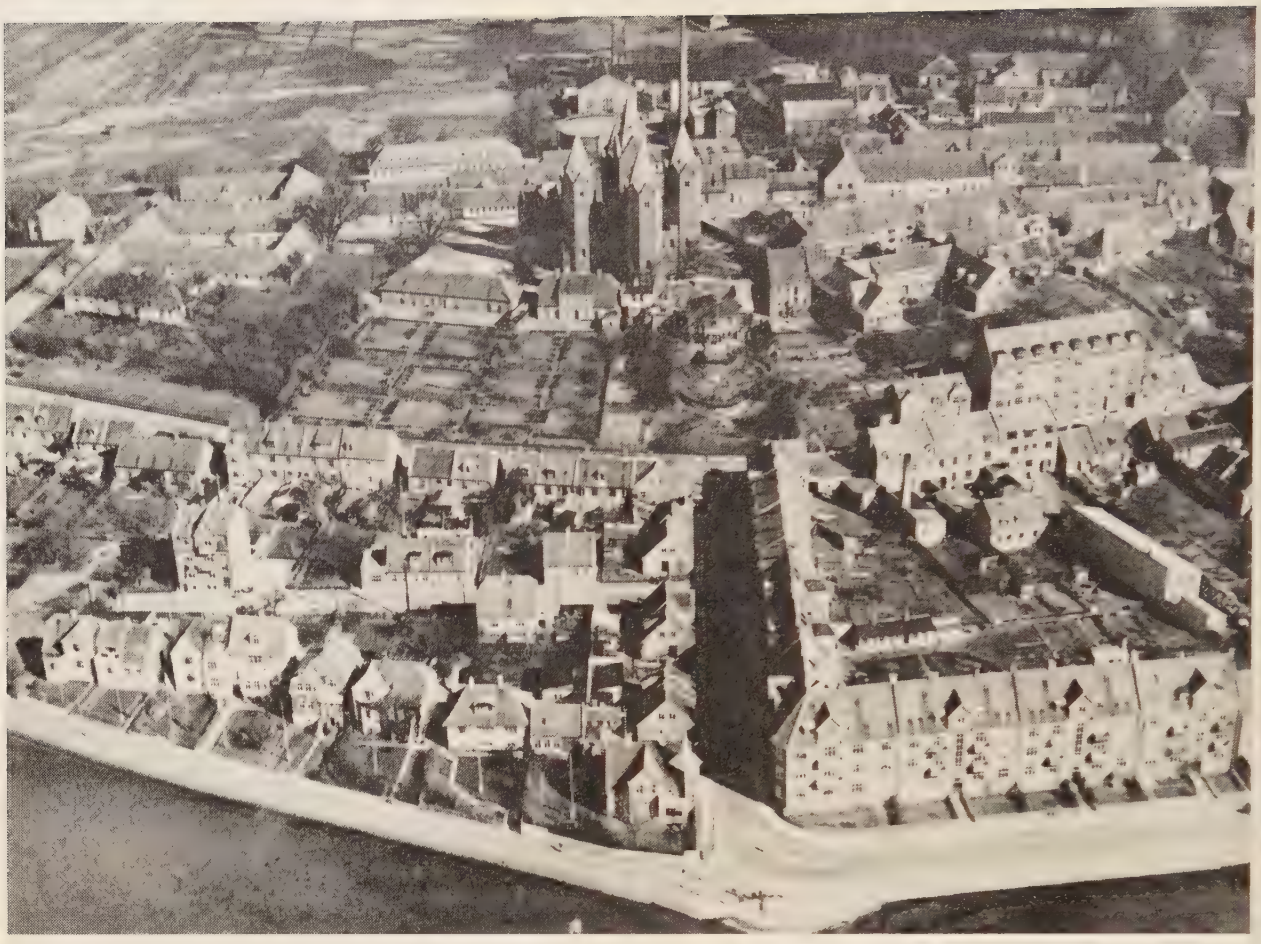
The women who deliver the newspapers to individual subscribers each handle from 250 to 500 papers a day. The number of course varies with the size and character of the district. If each publisher were to organize his own distribution it would be necessary to have between 4,000 and 4,500 delivery agents, whereas the work can now be done by the 1,100 already mentioned.

Much of the statistical material required by the publishers is collected and collated by the distributing company, which makes it available to the papers. The company also relieves the papers of labour negotiations with the women's, van-drivers', and general trade unions, and it saves them the trouble of negotiating agreements with the post-office and railway authorities.

There is one thing which the distributing company does not do, and that is to give information about its customers. Every employee, from the managing director down, knows that such information must never be divulged. Not that there is any fear of revealing the secrets of a paper's circulation. The papers which are served by the distributing company nearly all belong to an audit bureau of circulation whose figures are publicly available. Very few Danish papers make a secret of their circulation. The distributing company, incidentally, does not make a large surplus. But that is not the point of it. It was created to serve the Press as a whole, and it does so almost at cost price.

Upstairs and downstairs with the latest papers

Busy women in the distributing company's subscription department



The old quarter of Kalundborg with the five-towered church

Oil Comes to Kalundborg

By Hans Larsen

In the spring the Tidewater Oil Company will begin the construction of an oil refinery with its own harbour at Kalundborg; about 200 million kroner (equal to 28,922,630 U.S. dollars, or £10,341,261 sterling) is being invested in this large oil refinery in Denmark

It was only in July 1959 that Mr. Jean Paul Getty, owner of the Tidewater Oil Company, decided to build an oil refinery in Denmark. He chose the town of Kalundborg, which with a natural harbour and cheap dredging to 40 feet had the best natural facilities for a Danish oil centre, and centre for the secondary industry which is expected to follow.

Bishop Absalon, who by building a castle founded Copenhagen, had a brother, Esbern Snare, who also established a seat of power. In 1170 he built Kalundborg Castle and the five-towered church which is still the landmark and principal tourist attraction of the town of 10,000 inhabitants. The picture of the church on Danish five-krone notes was almost a portent that this town would one day come into money.

European Sales Drive

Tidewater decided early in 1959 to construct a refinery in Northern Europe, as part of a sales drive which had been launched in Southern Europe by the purchase of an Italian refinery a year or two before. Representatives of the company visited Northern Europe, and interest finally focussed on Rotterdam, or "somewhere in Denmark".

The choice of Denmark was doubtless decided by the fact that a member of the Seven was preferred to a member of the Six, the Getty concern being already established with the Six, and by the absence of any large oil refinery in Denmark.

It is indeed astonishing that Denmark was without one, considering that there are seven or eight in Holland.

Many people took part in the intensive negotiations which culminated in the signing of a contract between the chief Tidewater negotiator, Mr. Jack Forrester, and the mayor of Kalundborg, Mr. J. Hagemann-Petersen, on July 21.

The deep natural harbour at the head of a deep sound, protected by a sheltering reef, together with the availability of ample supplies of fresh water and building sites, was Kalundborg's chief asset in the concluding negotiations.

In a short time the town had secured an option on 865 acres (350 hectares) of land, most of which has now been bought by Tidewater for just over $7^1/_2$ mill. kr.

18 Months to Build

Two farms, 15 smallholdings, and about 25 villas and undeveloped villa sites are included in the area available for building. The prices, though about three times the normal market prices, are moderate in the circumstances.

The sum of 200 mill. kr. will be spent on the construction of an oil harbour for 72,000-ton tankers, refinery plant, and storage tanks for the refined products.

The construction will be supervised by a Danish subsidiary, Dansk Veedol, formed by Mr. Per Federspiel, lawyer and member of the Folketing, with two American directors: Mr. George M. Dixon, managing director, and Mr. Robert M. Hunt, technical director.

The plans envisage completion in 18 months, which means that up to 1,500 workers will have employment for some busy months. They can be found in the district of Kalundborg and neighbouring towns, and—a point of special importance—the requisite number of welders is assured.

A Million Tons a Year

Dansk Veedol are planning to open depots in three Jutland towns as well as Copenhagen, and there are many indications that the sale of oil from these will begin even before the Kalundborg refinery starts up.

To begin with there will be an output of a million tons of oil products a year, but the planned capacity is two million tons. This is a good 40 per cent of the annual Danish consumption.

The refinery is expected to result in a saving in foreign exchange of 200 mill. kr. a year (equal to 28,922,630 U.S. dollars, or £10,341,261 sterling).

The Government has actively promoted foreign capital investment in Denmark over the past few years. A survey shows this to be considerably greater than Danish investments abroad.

Secondary Industries

The refinery means a revolution for Kalundborg and its neighbourhood. The actual plant will not employ more than 200–300 men, but a number of secondary industries are expected to follow. Leading Danish fertilizer firms are negotiating on this project. There are also reports of a proposed pharmaceutical factory, a plastics factory, and a paint factory. Negotiations are proceeding in various directions, and the town has secured considerable areas for new industries.

The corporation has also bought up several hundred acres of land for large new housing estates in and around the town. New schools, hotels, banks, motels, an airport, and many other projects are planned.

A small Danish town with a Hans Andersen atmosphere, founded by Esbern Snare in the twelfth century, is hoping to expand like the city of Copenhagen established by his brother.

The site of the Tidewater oil refinery at the head of Kalundborg Fjord

Section of the frieze showing Tho

A Work of Art Recreated

By Sigurd Schultz
Director of Thorvaldsen's Museum

Thorvaldsen's Museum in Copenhagen when inaugurated in 1848 was decorated externally with a frieze depicting the sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen's return from Italy. But the northern climate with its wind and rain was too severe and the frieze decayed. A restoration begun in 1951 was completed last autumn

On September 17, 1838, the sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen returned to Copenhagen after 40 years spent in Italy. As an expatriate he had achieved much. His art had been the climax of Roman classicism. He was recognized as a man who had raised the art of sculpture to the level it had had in classical times, and he returned one of the outstanding artistic personalities of his time, a European celebrity.

The year before, Thorvaldsen had donated all his works in original models, and his large collections of paintings and antiquities, to his native city of Copenhagen. The Danish Government accordingly sent a warship, the frigate *Rota*, to Italy for him and his great gift. Understandably, Thorvaldsen's homecoming was a public occasion. It gave rise to an enthusiasm and spontaneous rejoicing the like of which had never been shown for a commoner before. The feelings which inspired them made the occasion an historic event.

An Unusual Idea

The building of Thorvaldsen's Museum began in 1839; it was inaugurated on September 17, 1848, and opened to the public the day after. The architect, Gotlieb Bindesbøll (1800–1856), gave it a luminous golden-yellow colour and bold white frames round windows and doors, emphasizing its colouring by means of discreet, narrow bands—green and red against the yellow, blue against the white. At first Bindesbøll had envisaged some sort of figurative decoration on the facades, but he had difficulty in finding a solution which satisfied him. Eventually—when the exterior was nearing completion and Thorvaldsen had died in March 1844—he revealed that what he had in mind was a representation of Thorvaldsen's triumphal return incorporated in the facade as a continuous frieze running the whole way round the building and executed in the same material as the facade, namely coloured cement plaster. It was a most unusual idea, but it was accepted, and the commission was given to the painter Jørgen Sonne (1801–1890).

A Copenhagen Event

Sonne's Frieze, as it is called, begins, on the side facing the street next to the entrance facade and its five doorways, with Thorvaldsen stepping ashore at the Custom House Quay—cordially received by prominent personages in the art and intellectual life of the time and ordinary

Copenhagen after forty years in Italy

people. Then comes the procession of boats which had gone out to meet Thorvaldsen in the port approaches. Here, panel by panel, are young artists who afterwards became the distinguished masters of our Golden Age, well-known people in Copenhagen life, representatives of the City Council, great contemporary poets, celebrated actresses of the Royal Theatre, bands playing, and happy Copenhageners generally.

At the back of the museum the *Rota* is seen unloading Thorvaldsen's art treasures, and on the other long facade facing Christiansborg Palace courtyard workmen are shown carrying off Thorvaldsen's own works in a long succession one after the other as far as the other main panel on the entrance facade, where Bindesbøll and his assistants are watching the large pieces of sculpture being carried up the museum steps.

The frieze is in a restricted range of bold colours on a black ground, the figures being represented in a sequence of flat surfaces, without perspective effect but outlined with occasional shading to indicate shape. The black outlines have been filled in in the wall plaster with coloured cement while still wet. In short, the frieze is not painting but plaster work, more or less in the nature of *sgrafitto* executed in cement mortar. With its surfacing, its colouring, and its physical identity with the rest of the facades, the frieze constitutes an integral part of the architectural design.

When completed, Sonne's frieze had an exceptional topicality, as the persons portrayed could be seen any day in the streets of Copenhagen. It failed to arouse much enthusiasm; the public had difficulty in accepting its general appearance and, for those days, striking colours. But a Copenhagen event it was nevertheless: it impressed itself on the city's aspect and in the consciousness of Copenhageners.

Opinions changed, and our artists came to realize the joint achievement of Sonne and Bindesbøll in this frieze. Now it is seen to have been an exemplary case of collaboration between artist and architect. both because Bindesbøll laid down the main principles governing the presentation of the frieze. and because Sonne knew how to create the billowing continuity in the actions of the succession of figures which the architect required.

Former Splendour Restored

Before many years had passed, the frieze was seen to be decaying. The northern climate with its wind and rain was too severe for the special plaster technique which Bindesbøll had employed. The layer of colour plaster 3–4 millimetres thick of which the frieze consisted was slowly being washed off the walls.

The decay of the frieze caused general concern and became a subject of recurrent public debate, while at the same time every possibility of preserving and restoring the frieze was studied and tried. The end of three-quarters of a century of discussion and investigation was the complete restoration of the facades, which began in 1951 under the direction of the city architect, F. C. Lund, with the architect Johan Pedersen as his chief associate. The painter Professor Elof Risebye was commissioned to remove Sonne's old frieze and transfer it to canvas by means of the Italian technique, the painter Axel Salto being commissioned to reproduce the frieze in the original colour cement technique but in a reinforced and more substantial execution, and on the basis of the removed frieze and Sonne's own cartoons which have been preserved in the museum.

These projects together cost about 3,000,000 kroner, of which 400,000 kroner was contributed by the State, the remainder by the City of Copenhagen. They were completed about October 1, 1959, with the result that Sonne's brilliant work of art is safe and the museum and frieze have been restored to their former splendour. Bindesbøll's building has again become a Copenhagen event, as when it was opened to the public in 1848.

Motorways through Denmark

By Carl Th. Jørgensen

The European motorways, E3 and E4, will carry international traffic to and through Denmark, which has done a great deal to make these roads as good as possible. Large sums have been spent on realizing the projects

It might be thought that the symbols E3 and E4 stand for some new vitamins or hormone preparations. They are in fact road names, and soon the signs pointing from the Continent to Scandinavia will be familiar to every motorist in Western Europe.

E3 and E4 are European motorways.

They are peaceful contributions towards linking the lands and peoples of Western Europe more closely together both commercially and in the holidaymaking pursuit of getting to know other countries, other customs and traditions.

In 1950 the United Nations designated a number of arterial roads for international traffic in Europe. They were named European motorways. It was realized that international communications are far more important today than they were only 20–30 years ago. The stream of international tourists also continues to swell, while commercial exchanges have grown and it may be supposed that the European market plans will further increase commercial traffic.

Map showing the two E roads in Denmark: E3 through eastern Jutland, and E4 leading via Lolland and Zealand to Sweden. The broken line of E4 indicates the incomplete section

International Communications

The European motorways are intended to serve international relations in Western Europe in the field of trade and commerce, tourism, and general affairs. In general, these new roads, which are signposted green with white lettering, are based on the existing road network. But in view of the future importance ascribed to them it is proposed that they should have a certain amount of priority where it is a question of improvement and modernization by means of three or four traffic lanes.

E3 and E4 Routes

European motorway 3 and European motorway 4, signposted respectively E3 and E4, pass through Denmark.

The former, which has a full length of 2,500 miles (4,000 km), runs from Lisbon through northern Spain and western France to Paris. It

The road sign indicates that E4 also leads to Copenhagen

continues *via* Lille and Antwerp (with a branch road to Brussels), southern Holland, Hanover, Hamburg, and Flensburg to the Danish frontier at Kruså, and so to the cities of Århus and Ålborg in eastern Jutland, to northern Jutland and Frederikshavn, where there are ferry services to western Sweden. From Frederikshavn there are also ferry connections to southern Norway.

Striking off from E3 at Hamburg, E4 takes the so-called "Beeline", which at present runs from Grossenbrode in West Germany by ferry across the Baltic to Gedser, but which when completed, probably in 1963 or 1964, will cross the West German island of Fehmarn and proceed by ferry across the Baltic to Rødbyhavn on the Danish island of Lolland. On the Danish side E4 will continue to Copenhagen, the capital, from there to Elsinore, by ferry across the Sound to Hälsingborg in Sweden, and so to Stockholm, the Swedish capital, Haparanda on the Finnish border, and Helsinki, the capital of Finland.

All Nationals Welcome

It is expected that the roads will be fully signposted in the course of the coming year. Motorists of all nations, whether commercial drivers or tourists, will be welcome: the signposts are intended, not to warm them off, but to help them on their travels along the continental motorways of Western Europe.

During recent years Denmark has contributed a great deal towards making these international roads as good as they can be. Since the war nearly 100 million kroner has been spent on E3 alone, and big by-pass schemes are in progress or are being planned in eastern Jutland. The Minister of Transport, Mr. Kai Lindberg, gave a full report on this important question at the Oslo session of the Nordic Council, following discussions at previous meetings by representatives of the five countries belonging to the Council. It is excepted in Denmark that E4 will attract a great part of the traffic between Western Europe and Scandinavia which now uses the Great Belt ferries. For the time being, however, the Government is concentrating on planning the stretches of the motorways on Danish soil in relation to Danish traffic needs. But many factors are involved, including national and international traffic developments as well as the financial means. For this reason it is difficult to lay down the order of development in advance.

Denmark as Transit Country

The two European motorways, E3 and E4, are vital arteries of the countries they traverse and the cities they serve. We in Denmark make no secret of the fact that we should like motorists—as would doubtless other countries—not only to drive through, but to realize that it is worth driving *in* the country.

Through these new roads Denmark wil gain increased importance as a transit country between Western Europe and the Scandinavian peninsula, thus consolidating its age-old position as a cultural and historical bridge between

A photograph taken at Århus, from where E3 continues its northward course as indicated

From the German border, where north-bound travellers on E3 pass the "first Danish baker's" sign

the Continent and the North. A publicity campaign is already under way for E3, and in the course of the next few years the ferry services connected with the two motorways will reach a capacity of over 2,000 cars per day in the case of E4, and about 400 in the case of E3. It will be possible to expand the ferry services, in both directions, in pace with the development plans rendered desirable by the steadily growing volume of continental traffic.

Welcome to Motorist

The idea of the motorways has already impressed itself upon various localities in Denmark. In accordance with Danish tradition and national character, there will be found outside the various large towns on the roads welcoming signs which not only indicate the name of the place but also invite the motorist to stop and stretch his legs, making Denmark not just a country he passes through but one which he visits and tours in.

The two European motorways show the visitor Denmark as it is: an island kingdom of which the peninsula of Jutland forms the tip of Europe, with two seas meeting at The Skaw, its most northerly point. Both roads pass through towns and country that are typically Danish, and vary between old and new. Through Denmark both E3 and E4 are "green paths by the blue sea".

The Danish Food Fair's exhibition area of 25 acres will comprise the Ålborg Hall, other show-rooms, and an open-air site next to the Kildepark

Showing the Food

By Viggo H. Villadsen

Director, Agricultural Marketing Council

Under the patronage of the Heir to the Throne, Princess Margrethe, the first big international food fair in Denmark will take place at Ålborg next June. Covering an area of 25 acres, it will show the best products of Danish agriculture, horticulture, and fisheries

In the period June 3–12, 1960, a Danish Food Fair will be held in the Jutland city of Ålborg. Designed to highlight for an international public the quality products of Danish agriculture, horticulture, and fisheries, it will also demonstrate that Denmark is the biggest exporter of high-grade foods in the world today.

At this fair the doors to the Danish larder will be thrown wide open. Customers from near and far will be invited to satisfy themselves of the quality of the food offered and to make their purchases.

The idea of a Danish Food Fair was first suggested in July 1958 by the North Jutland Trade Council. It aroused so much interest that in less than three months it had won the full support of all the leading organizations and institutions in the trade.

It's delicious!

For Every Taste

Princess Margrethe, the Heir to the Throne, has consented to be the patron of what will be the first international Food Fair ever held in Denmark.

By December 1, 1959, 85 per cent of the indoor display area had been reserved by institutions, organizations, and private firms wishing to show their goods to the many buyers who are expected to attend. The exhibitors already booked include representatives of the following lines: canned food, deep-frozen food, fresh meat products, every variety of dairy produce, fresh and dried eggs, poultry, biscuits, malt and beer, aquavit, chocolate, fruit, game, and grain and feeding-stuffs.

Some of the products that will be seen at the Food Fair

There will also be large displays of machinery, industrial plant, refrigerating equipment, packaging, and means of transport—all associated with the food industry.

The total display area of the fair will be 25 acres (100,000 square metres). It will include the Ålborg Hall, three extra exhibition halls, and some open-air stands in the adjacent Kildepark.

In the Ålborg Hall the whole of the ground floor will be taken up by agricultural, horticultural, and fishery food products; the basement will be devoted to packaging; and on the first floor there will be a cinema, conference and meeting rooms, the secretariat (including interpreters), broadcast studios, and a club and restaurant for the exhibitors.

The three extra halls, built specially for the purpose, and each measuring 300 ft. by 60 ft. (90 × 18 m), will contain, respectively, food displays, technical aids, and a display illustrating the scientific and organizational work on which Danish food production rests.

Emphasizing Research

The Danish Food Fair will show everything that Denmark has to offer in the way of food, as not only agriculture but also horticulture and the fisheries will participate.

It will not only display the finished products but will also make a point of illustrating the intensive research work and the thorough quality control and inspection which, together with skilled farming, account for the high standard of Danish foods.

The emblem of the Fair

The statement that there will be an opportunity to study Danish food production in all its phases may be taken quite literally. The organizers of the fair will arrange for those visitors who wish to study the subject in full to be billeted on a farm, or visit any form of research establishment.

International Attendance

In this connection the Agricultural Marketing Council will have a large stand designed to explain to the visitor the efforts exerted by Danish agriculture over the years in order to ensure that its products can compete with the best.

Two large international chain-store organizations in the food trade will be holding their congresses in Denmark in 1960, so that delegates will have a good opportunity of visiting the fair. During the period of the fair the Danish Provincial Chamber of Commerce and the London Chamber of Commerce will sponsor an export conference.

The Danish Food Fair will have a great appeal to food importers and wholesalers all over the world, and it has already aroused wide interest both in Denmark and abroad.

Houses off the Conveyor

By Karl Poulsen

A new Danish export line is developing—that of prefabricated houses. The building techniques employed mean accurate timing and faster completion. The first large-scale export of industrially produced houses for a project in Hamburg gives an idea of future trends in the building industry

The traditional method of building houses by adding brick to brick has remained unchanged for many years. But industrialized house-building seems to be gaining ground and has become a Danish export line, now that a firm of contractors at Glostrup—six miles west of Copenhagen—has made a success of prefabricated units. These are being manufactured in various countries under licence.

The Glostrup firm has been making prefabricated parts since 1949, at first on a small scale and for factory buildings only. But for the past five or six years it has also regularly produced units for house-building. The first big export order came from Hamburg.

The Industrial Method

Owing to a shortage of qualified labour in Germany the city of Hamburg decided, through a housing association, to explore the possibilities of employing industrialized methods which might give increased house production in spite of the manpower shortage.

The housing association's representatives visited a number of countries which included Denmark, and here they found just what they wanted.

After seeing the Glostrup firm's building methods employed in the construction of various buildings, among them the longest block of houses in Denmark (Vesterbo at Lille Værløse), the German company contracted, in January 1959, for the delivery of two four-storey blocks comprising 48 flats. Excavations on the site at Honer Geest in Hamburg began in the middle of February, and after foundation-laying and concreting of basement walls a start was then made on the erection of the prefabricated units. The entire job was completed by the beginning of June, only two and a half months after construction had started and three and a half months after the appointment of the site. It was a demonstration of the speed that has been achieved in house-building by employing the latest industrial methods.

The concrete units were produced at the factory in Glostrup, and a wagon-load sufficient for two whole flats was despatched from there daily. Every day a train-load of prefabricated parts for two flats, with window-panes intact, arrived in Hamburg and was shunted on special underframes direct to the site.

The building in Hamburg is the first large-scale export of industrially produced houses based on prefabrication, and gives an idea of what the future holds in potentialities for the building industry. In spite of the heavy transport and customs charges, amounting to about 15 per cent of the total sum, the aggre-

Vesterbo, Lille Værløse, 1,345 feet long, is the longest residential block in Denmark and contains 225 flats and 25 staircases. It was the prototype of the Hamburg project

Prefabricated rooms on the factory storage site

Fitting a prefabricated bathroom

gate costs were no higher than they would have been with conventional methods.

Big Manpower Saving

A project such as that at Hamburg requires about 800 man-hours per flat averaging three rooms, only about 400 of these being on the building site. It is estimated that a similar flat built by conventional methods takes about 1,800 man-hours, the great majority of these being on the site. It follows that a great saving in manpower has been achieved. Since as far as possible all units are supplied complete from the factory, where windows are precast into front units, bathrooms are mounted ready for use, and parts of the heating, electrical, and sanitary installations are cast into wall and floor units, almost complete independence of weather and season is achieved, with the result that the industrialized technique is ideal for winter building.

Accurate Timing

By removing the uncertainty due to climate the building programme can be very accurately timed. When the factory production takes place concurrently with assembly on the site estimated completion dates can be observed as never before.

The influence of the new method on time estimates has been considerable and there is a saving in time of 50–80 per cent, so that time employed in preparing and clearing up the site is now one of the major items in the timing budget. The short building period means a substantially reduced loss of interest in the building period.

In the Hamburg project very short and accurate timing estimates were demonstrated, the rhythm of production at the Glostrup factory being adjusted to a railway goods time-table, whereby production, transport, and assembly were incorporated in a fixed completion scheme. The total period from the start of building to moving in was thus only two and a half months.

By conventional methods the completion of a project like this would take about 12 months. The comparison provides a striking demonstration of the future possibilities of industrialized house-building.

The Hamburg Project

A number of blocks based on this system have been built in the vicinity of Copenhagen during recent years. They vary in type from single-storey rows to

point-blocks of the Bellahøj type. The block which served as the pattern for the Hamburg project was Vesterbo at Lille Værløse, a four-storey block 410 metres (1,345 feet) long with 25 staircases, comprising 225 flats.

The blocks in Hamburg consist of three- and four-room flats with all modern conveniences such as bathroom, built-in cupboards, double windows, parquet floors, refrigerator, gas stove, and refuse chute. There are points for telephone and television, and there is a washing-machine in the basement.

The firm has done a great deal to make the sound insulation as effective as possible. Sound-absorbing materials have been incorporated in walls and floors, and the staircases rest on sound-insulating rubber blocks.

The costs of this building, including transport and customs charges, have been roughly the same as for a similar conventionally built project, the price per square metre of gross flooring being 300 D marks, or 500 kroner, which may be regarded as normal in Germany today.

The delivery and erection of a further two blocks totalling 68 flats began at the beginning of June and was completed in the middle of August.

Bringing floor elements to the Hamburg building site

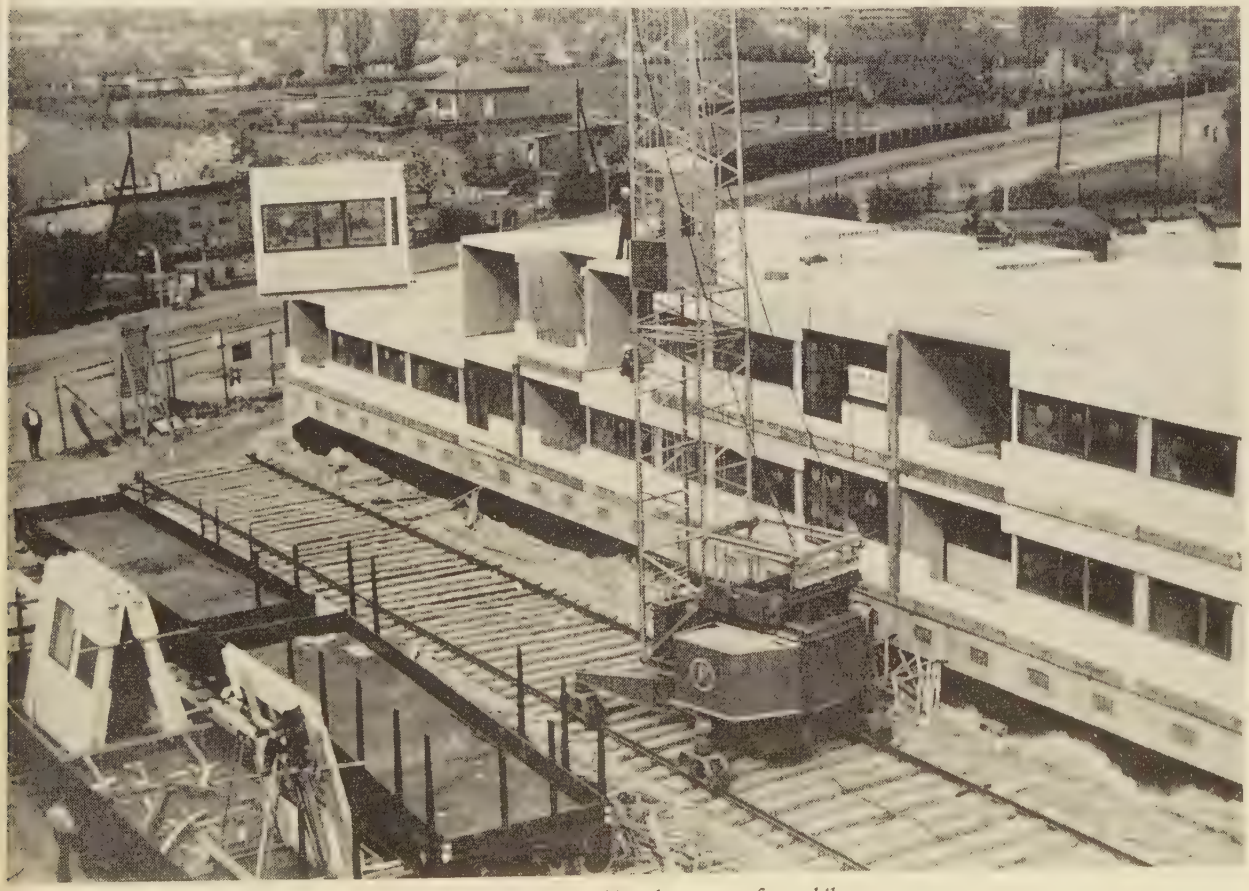
To eliminate the heavy costs of transport and customs charges a group of contractors and house-builders in Hamburg has decided to establish local unit-building factories, and so make a start on industrializing German house-building.

Future Trends

This means that the Glostrup firm has added one more to the large number of countries now collaborating in the employment of these techniques. Unit factories operating under licence are now daily engaged in producing houses in Europe to the Danish system. A factory concentrating its production on house-building can complete four flats or more a day.

Asked about future developments, the firm will point to the trend towards an ever increasing industrialization of the building trade.

To achieve a higher degree of prefabrication the tendency will be to increase the size of the precast units. Only transport difficulties impede this development, but they can be reduced to a bare minimum if the production plant is centred between the raw-material sources and the housing site.



Vesterbo, Hamburg: assembling by means of a mobile crane

Examiners sit free and unrestricted as they judge the quality of canned food for export

Canners to the World

By Vagn Heiselberg

Danish food canning started on a small scale after the war, but new techniques, the changing pattern of consumer demand, and the high quality of the Danish product have resulted in a rapid expansion of this export business. There are 130 countries which import Danish food, and they all buy Danish canned goods

Danish agriculture has since 1880 built up a good name for quality foods. The reputation was made chiefly by bacon, eggs, and butter, which for uniformity of quality scarcely have their equals. Bacon, eggs, butter, and cheese have been chiefly marketed in Britain, larger pigs and beef in Germany. Large-scale marketing of canned goods has only developed since the last war.

The war, and especially the trend after the war, necessitated more inventiveness in food marketing; not only as regards presentation but also with the object of winning new consumer countries. Though the Danish industry had previously concentrated on European markets, the new techniques, new methods of production, new transport facilities, the changing pattern of consumer demand, and the economic prosperity common to many countries throughout the world brought the Danish "larder" within the reach of every continent. Now 130 countries all over the world buy Danish food—and they all buy Danish canned food. A number of large commercial canneries had already specialized in this production, and many cooperative establishments had gone in for it too. As a result, the traditional Danish characteristics of quality, uniformity, and reasonable price have been carried over to these new products.

Cocktail Sausages

Beginning on a small scale, exports of Danish canned food have spread, as already mentioned, to 130 countries in every continent, with the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela as the three largest customers.

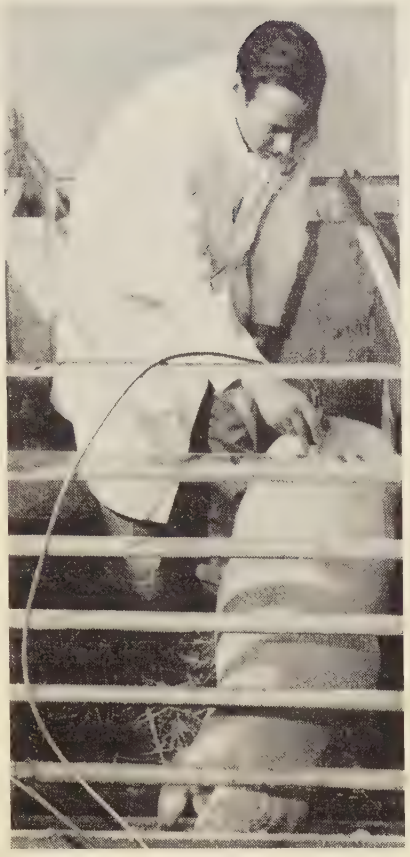
Just as there are many markets, so there are many products. The biggest lines are hams and luncheon meat, the latter having

superseded corned beef as the staple international canned meat. In addition there are various kinds of sausages. It is a remarkable fact that three-fourths of all the small cocktail sausages served at cocktail parties throughout the world, whether it be in London, Washington, Bonn, Caracas, Singapore, or Edinburgh, come from Denmark. Other exports of canned goods include various types of liver pâté, bacon rashers, many prepared dishes which do credit to the highly praised Danish kitchen, and a host of other items. Following up the success of Danish bacon, butter, eggs, and cheese, Danish canned goods are finding their way into more homes the world over.

Standard Raw Materials

The good reception given to these goods is a measure of the success of Danish canneries in providing products to suit the customer's taste, products which do not vary from consignment to consignment; plus, of course, efficient cooperation between exporter and importer.

The uniformity of quality is due chiefly to the standardized raw materials supplied by the farmer, and to subsequent standardization by the canneries. The British have long spoken of the streamlined Danish pig, run off the conveyor, as it were. This comes of early specialization in Danish farming, combined with the farmer's outstanding ability to conform to the quality requirements laid down by his agricultural and technical advisers and scientists. Farmers are individualists (none more so), but Danish farmers soon learnt that it pays to cooperate. They built cooperative dairies, bacon factories, etc., and they honoured the demands which those establishments had to make.



A pig under veterinary control

Housewife's Choice

Just as Danish agriculture built up a big trade in conveyor-produced foods from the 1880s onward, so the Danish canning industry is rapidly becoming one of the major suppliers of the world food market. During the last three years, exports have risen from 300 mill. kr. to over 500 mill. kr.

Luncheon meat and luxury hams are the big items; but by means of efficient sales campaigns by the exporters, ranging from window displays and samplings to newspaper and television advertising, a variety of specialities attractive to the housewife have been well established. They include cooked rissoles, spaghetti

Luncheon meat, one of Denmark's biggest export lines, moves on long conveyors from check-weighing to closing machines

BOOK SHELF

Kierkegaard - the Second Phase

S. Kierkegaard: *Either/Or*. Vol. I: Translated by David F. Swenson and Lillian Marvin Swenson, with revisions and a foreword by Howard A. Johnson. Vol. II: Translated by Walter Lowrie, with revisions and a foreword by Howard A. Johnson. Anchor Books. Doubleday. New York, 1959. 465 & 372 pp.

The study of Kierkegaard is entering its second phase both in Germany and in America. The first was naturally characterized by the work of arousing interest and providing serviceable translations of at least the major works. In Germany the leading figure in this initial period was Christoph Schrempf, a former clergyman, who died in 1944. His translations caught to a remarkable degree Kierkegaard's own style, but they were so inaccurate, and marred by arbitrary omissions, that thorough revisions and new translations are now in hand. In America the leading scholars were Professor Swenson of Minneapolis, who died in 1940, and Dr. Walter Lowrie, who died last year at the age of 91. Swenson's translating was continued by his widow, and she was responsible for the form in which the first part of *Either/Or* was finally presented to the English-speaking world in 1943. The second part was translated by Lowrie.

But now a second phase has come in America. The first translations were inadequate. A revision was necessary. In the case of *Either/Or* the work fell to an American theologian, Canon Howard Johnson, of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine in New York. Canon Johnson, who is of Danish descent, may be said to be exceptionally well qualified for this work. During several long periods in Denmark he has acquired a sound knowledge of Danish and made a very intense study of Kierkegaard. For the past four years he has lectured on Kierkegaard at Columbia University, and has promoted Kierkegaard studies as a guest lecturer in Japan.

It appears from his forewords that he felt especially the need to revise volume one, but that in volume two he has confined himself to improving the text.

Søren Kierkegaard

In striving to reproduce the meaning of the Danish as closely as possible he feels that he has not succeeded in achieving the beauty and richness of style which the reader of Danish finds in the original. The appended notes are brief but in general give all the essentials. I have found no real inaccuracies; though I am surprised that Canon Johnson should say that melancholy (as a translation of *tungsind*) is the theme of *The Concept of Dread* and *The Sickness unto Death*. This would have gone against the grain with that fine Kierkegaard scholar, the late Dr. T. H. Croxall, formerly chaplain of St. Alban's in Copenhagen. He considered that the British were mistaken in characterizing Kierkegaard as "the melancholy Dane".

Translating Kierkegaard into English is extremely difficult. It is understandable that Canon Johnson should occasionally add the Danish in brackets, and give a long explanation of the meaning, for example, of *det sandselige* and *sandselighe* as used by Kierkegaard. Is Kierkegaard's Don Juan to be charged with "sensuality" or only with "sensuousness"? Where I have made random checks the translation nearly always seems to me to be as precise as it could probably be. It is quite clearly extremely conscientious.

Either/Or, which is generally regarded as the beginning of the true canon, discusses in the first part, with a wealth of poetic variation, the "aesthetic" point of view. The "aesthete", according to Kierkegaard, is the man whose attitude to life is one of contemplation and enjoyment, who is in the deepest sense uncommitted. He is a "tourist for life", to use an expression not employed by Kierkegaard himself. Thus in the deepest sense life is without seriousness and without real continuity. And so spiritual retribution in the form of melancholy always dogs those who would deny its real nature. The most celebrated section of this part is the "Diary of a Seducer". Part two opposes this with the "ethical" point of view. The "ethical" man has chosen to believe that there is a meaning in life, because there is an absolute difference between good and evil. In faith he identifies himself with the apparently prosaic tasks of home life and vocation. And therefore those tasks are rich and noble. The second part however is more the ethical man's reckoning with the aesthete than it is a positive presentation of the ethical. In other words, the two parts are very intimately connected. Moreover, on Kierkegaard's own authority, part two was written first and thus is anything but an "appendix."

The book is pseudonymous. That is to say, Kierkegaard is not responsible for the ethical man's statements. Later works by Kierkegaard show that in his opinion the ethical man ignores a vital difficulty. Can one "choose oneself in one's eternal validity" by choosing the "ethical" point of view? Or is it God's incomprehensible gift that the one who has done with life, perhaps has forfeited it and has ended up in despair or resignation, may start afresh? A provisional discussion of these questions is provided in the next pseudonymous works, *Fear and Trembling* and *Repetition*. In short, the reader of *Either/Or* must go on.

N. H. Søe, Professor, D. D.,
President of the Søren Kierkegaard Society

à la napoli, goulash, and of course frankfurters, liver pâté, and cocktail sausages.

New Food Institute

The growing interest in prepared foods is also a consequence of the increasing number of tourists who visit Denmark and become increasingly interested in Danish food. Though the quantities of these lines are small, compared with world consumption, they are important to a small country such as Denmark.

In spite of the rapid expansion of this export trade, especially in the last ten years, no effort has been spared to ensure that every exporter maintains the standards of health and quality set up by Danish agriculture. A systematic campaign was launched many years ago against the internationally prevalent livestock diseases, and has in the case of most of them been successfully completed. Strict veterinary and quality inspection is carried out of the raw materials employed; while at the Danish bacon factories' research institute and elsewhere methods and means of canning are thoroughly tested before being permitted. The Folketing (the Danish Parliament) has just adopted a proposal to build a big new food institute to study the entire production of Danish food, employing the latest scientific methods. But better than these more or less official controlling bodies is the fact that Danish canneries make it a point of honour to live up to the reputation for good food established by the pioneers of Danish agriculture.

SIDELIGHTS ON DENMARK

Danish Year in the United States

More perhaps than any other enterprise, Danish applied arts have demonstrated their ability for self-renewal, while preserving their traditional craftsmanship. So it is no accident that the focus for the coming Danish export drive in the United States will be the exhibition "The Arts of Denmark", which will open in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in October. The exhibition will display Danish design and craftsmanship from prehistory down to today. In connection with it a number of parallel arrangements are planned, with the aim of presenting Denmark to the United States on a broader basis.

Hans Egede Medal for American

Dr. Paul A. Siple, American antarctic explorer, recently visited Denmark to receive the award of the Hans Egede Medal from the Royal Danish Geographical Society. The chief occasion for the award was Dr. Siple's work as head of the Amundsen-Scott Station at the South Pole during the International Geophysical Year. The Hans Egede Medal, founded in honour of the Greenland missionary in 1916, has previously been awarded to the polar explorers Roald Amundsen, Sir Vivian Fuchs, Peter Freuchen, Knud Rasmussen, Lauge Koch, Ejnar Mikkelsen and Eigil Knuth.

Dominions Students Visit Denmark

Thirty-five Dominions students of education from London University are due in the Jutland town of Esbjerg in April. After visiting a grammar school, folk high school, and teachers' training college at Esbjerg, they will proceed to Copenhagen and Århus for further studies.

Deficit of Women in Faroe Islands

For every thousand women in the Faroe Islands there are 1,076 men, according to the latest official returns by the Statistical Department. The trend is thus the reverse of that in metropolitan Denmark, where there is a surplus of women. The decline in the number of women in the Faroes is thought to be due to greater emigration by women, though there has also been a rise in the emigration figures for men. The statistics show that there are many more unmarried persons in the Faroes than in the rest of Denmark (about 25 per cent of the total population), and much fewer separations and divorces (only 2.7 per cent). Faroese families are larger than Danish families generally. No fewer than 26.7 per cent comprised six persons or more, as against 8.6 per cent in metropolitan Denmark.

International Anaesthesia Course

Forty-six doctors from 21 countries have begun in Denmark a course in anaesthesia, which has been planned by the Danish Government in association with the United Nations and the World Health Organisation. Those attending the course have been chosen by WHO, and are from the following countries: Bahamas, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. The object of the course is to teach by means of practical hospital work, lectures, study groups, demonstrations, films, and examinations the various methods of anaesthesia and their employment in all forms of surgery.

Jens Olsen's Universal Clock

On December 15, 1959, Jens Olsen's Universal Clock in Copenhagen Town Hall had been going for four years. For a clock like this, with its twelve complicated works and over 15,000 parts, four years may not be a long testing time; but in that period it has functioned in every respect according to Jens Olsen's calculations and, among other things, has correctly predicted eclipses of the sun and moon. It may be mentioned that in the period which has elapsed the clock's fastest wheel has made about 12,500,000 revolutions, and the slowest about 1/6000 of a revolution. Great international interest has been shown in the clock, which has been fully described in technical journals all over the world, and featured on television and in films in Europe and America.

Successful Danish Furniture Exports

Exports of Danish furniture have steadily increased in recent years. In 1959, they totalled 115 million kroner. The biggest customer was the United States (40 mill. kr.), followed by West Germany (30 mill. kr.) and Sweden (12 mill. kr.).

Engineering Project in Malaya

A Danish engineering firm has obtained the contract for a big project in the Malay state of Selangor. It is for the construction of three large deep-water quays, the filling in of a swamp, the building of a dam, and a railway bridge across the River Kwang. The combined project amounts to about 70 million kroner.

British Award for Danish Designer

Hans J. Wegner, well-known Danish furniture designer, has been awarded the diploma of Royal Designer for Industry by the Royal Society of Arts in London, in recognition of his influence during recent years on British furniture design. Mr. Wegner is the first foreigner to receive this British distinction.

A New Film about Copenhagen

A City Called Copenhagen is the title of a new documentary by Jørgen Roos which will soon be showing internationally. This is an attempt to break with the stereotyped tourist film. Instead of filming the Royal Guard, the Little Mermaid, and Tivoli, Roos has endeavoured to project the city by viewing it from a number of unconventional angles. *A City called Copenhagen* has been sponsored by the City Council of Copenhagen and the Port of Copenhagen Authority and produced by the Danish Government Film Office for the Danish Government Film Committee. It will be available in English, American, French, Spanish, and German editions.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

The economic trend in Denmark over the past year has been marked by a considerable increase in demand on a wide front, with a consequent rise in production and employment.

Incomes in the first three quarters of 1959 were about 10 per cent higher than in the same period of 1958. Building in progress was up by about 22 per cent, while industrial output in January–November was about 8 per cent higher than in the previous year and livestock production about 6 per cent higher. The number of insured workers in employment in January–November was 5 per cent more than in the first eleven months of 1958, and unemployment fell from an average of 65,000 to about 40,000.

The increased demand led to a rise in imports substantially greater than the increase in exports. The deficit in the trade balance thus rose from about 350 mill. kr. in January–November 1958 to about 1,300 mill. kr. in the corresponding period of 1959. The improvement in the foreign exchange reserve has, however, continued, though at a slower pace. In the first eleven months of 1959 the foreign exchange holdings (including assets with the International Monetary Fund) improved by 650 mill. kr., as against close on 900 mill. kr. in the same period of 1958. That the difference was no greater, in spite of the deterioration in the trade balance, was due, among other reasons, to the fact that in 1958 the national foreign debt was reduced by about 100 mill. kr., whereas in 1959 there was a net increase of 170 mill. kr.

Rise in Exports

Exports in the first eleven months of 1959 amounted to 8,570 mill. kr., which is 635 mill. kr., or about 8 per cent, more than in the same period of 1958.

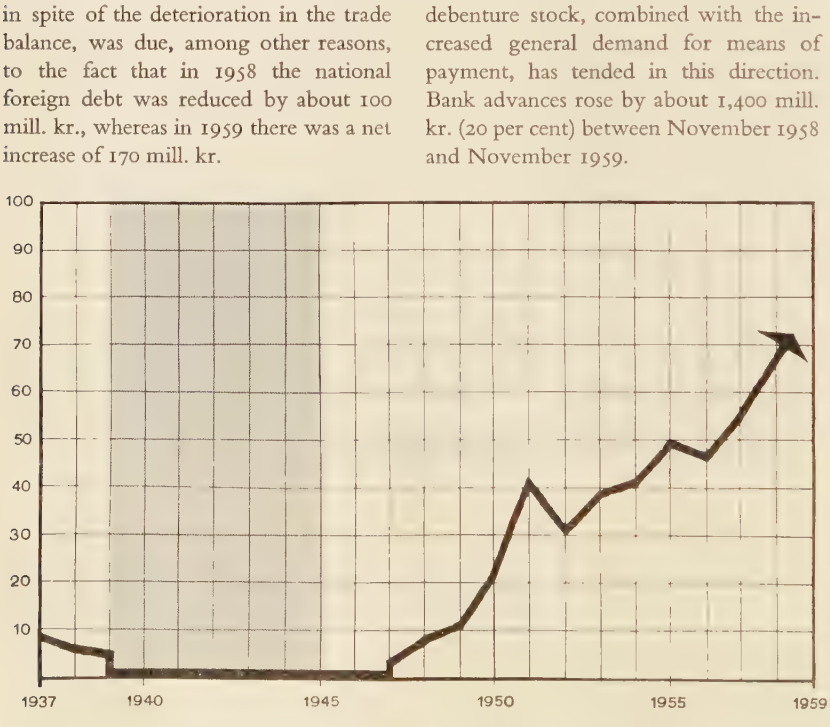
A rise of about 430 mill. kr. in the exports of livestock products was due principally to the fact that in the period concerned the price of butter was about 45 per cent higher than the year before, giving with almost the same volume an increased revenue of about 240 mill. kr. The net imports of vegetable products rose by about the same amount as the increase in exports of livestock products.

Exports of industrial goods (excluding ships) totalled 3,100 mill. kr., which was 250 mill. kr., or about 8 per cent, more than in January–November 1958, when they were 10 per cent higher than in the same period of 1957.

Investments have been stimulated both by the trend in the capital market and by the general tendency to increased demand.

In the late summer of 1957 a fall in interest rates set in on the bond market, which lasted until the late summer of 1958. This was caused by the foreign exchange surplus, which led to an increased demand for stock, exceeding the simultaneous increase in supply.

Since August 1958, the interest rate has been rising slightly. A considerable issue of debenture stock, combined with the increased general demand for means of payment, has tended in this direction. Bank advances rose by about 1,400 mill. kr. (20 per cent) between November 1958 and November 1959.



The graph shows total exports of Danish canned goods, in thousands of tons

Building and Construction

Investments in building and construction have maintained in 1959 a substantially higher level than in 1958. There was a sharp increase in the commencement of new housing and commercial property and though completions have also increased, the result was a rise in the volume of building in progress.

In the period January–November 1959 employment in the building trades was about 10 per cent higher than in the previous year. In the first quarter, owing to exceptionally good weather, it was 30 per cent higher than in the previous year; but during subsequent months the difference was considerably reduced, and in the summer, when there is nearly always full employment, it was only a few per cent.

Constructional work was also appreciably greater than the year before. In the first eleven months of last year the employment level was 11 per cent higher than in 1958; here again the first quarter was mainly responsible, with a difference of 40 per cent.

Increased Production and Imports

Industrial output in the first quarter of 1959 was 4 per cent greater than the year before. During the period April–November the difference was 9 per cent. In view of the high level that has been achieved the rate of increase is now presumably rather less.

Wages and salaries have risen owing to increased employment and higher rates. In the first half of 1959 they were probably about 10 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Farm earnings probably rose by about 200 mill. kr., or close on 10 per cent.

Business and professional earnings probably rose by at least as much as wages.

Altogether, it may be estimated that incomes in the first three quarters of 1959 were about 10 per cent higher than in 1958.

Fiscal trends have had some restraining influence on demand, as there has been a continued increase in the revenue from both direct and indirect taxation, exceeding the simultaneous rise in public expenditure.

Consumer demand has risen in consequence both of the higher earnings and of the improved facilities for financing the purchase of durable consumer goods.

The rise in the domestic demand has

d, directly and indirectly, to a rise in nports, which in January-November 959 amounted to 9,870 mill. kr., or 1,400 ill. kr. (16 per cent), more than in the rresponding months of the previous ar. The import volume rose rather more.

Balance of Payments Surplus

On previous occasions since the war hen the Danish economy has reached high a level, there has been a fairly pid tendency towards an appreciable terioration in the balance of payments nd a shortage of certain categories of bour. These tendencies have not made emselves felt to the same extent in 1959.

That the pressure on the labour market ell on in the year was no more marked an proved to be the case was doubtless ue, to some extent, to the circumstance at in the trades—building and construc-on—where the demand grew sharply nd quickly, a considerably higher level f employment than normal could be aintained in the first months of the year ecause of the weather. In addition a shift the geographical distribution of build-ng has meant that the increase in building as been greatest in the areas where un-mployment had been greatest.

Furthermore, a considerable increase in productivity has undoubtedly been achieved both in the building trade and in industry.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the expansion has been to some extent restrained by the strong improvement in the position of the public budgets; an improvement stemming chiefly from the fact that an appreciable proportion of the increased demand has been directed towards highly taxed goods.

The facts just mentioned also help to explain why the rising domestic demand has been compatible with a continued surplus in the balance of payments. The following factors, among others, may be adduced in further explanation of this favourable development.

First, there has since 1956 been an improvement in the net foreign earnings of agriculture. Secondly, exports of industrial goods rose consederably between 1957 and 1958 and the increase continued in 1959, though at a considerably slower rate. Thirdly, the prices of imported goods feel steadily during 1957 and 1958 and remained at a relatively low level in 1959.

A further point is that the mild winter of 1959 has resulted in a substantial saving of fuel.

As a result of these factors, the deterioration in the current balance of payments has been less than might have been expected in view of the rise in the domestic demand.

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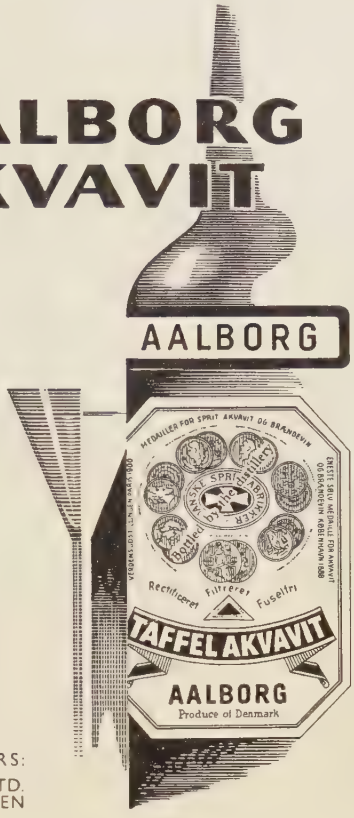

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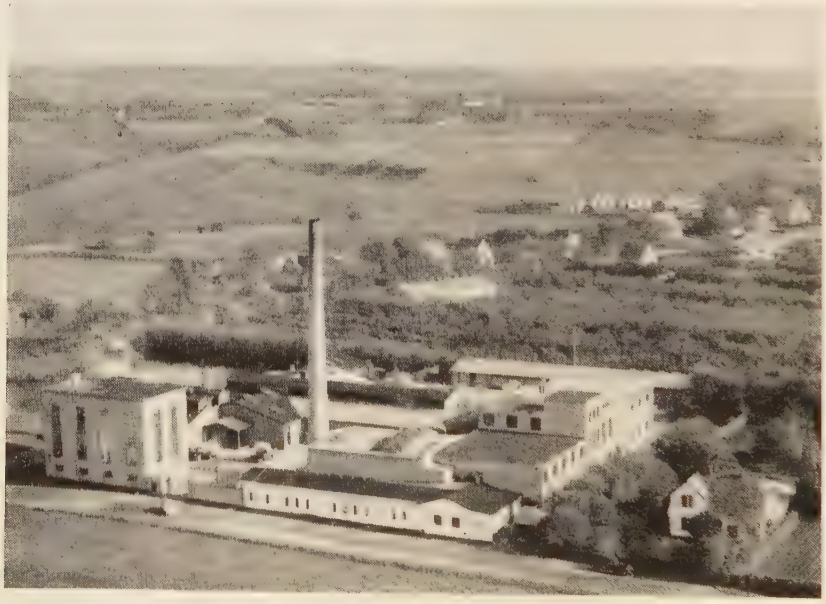

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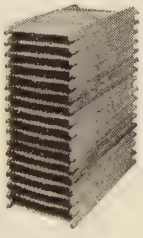

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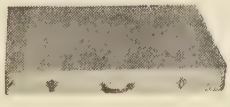

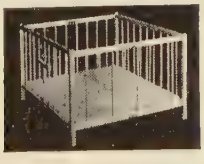

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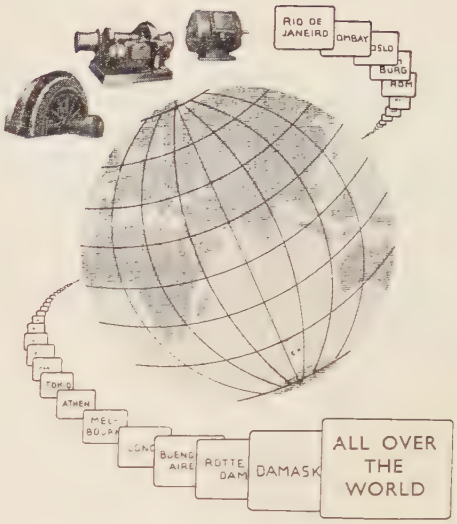

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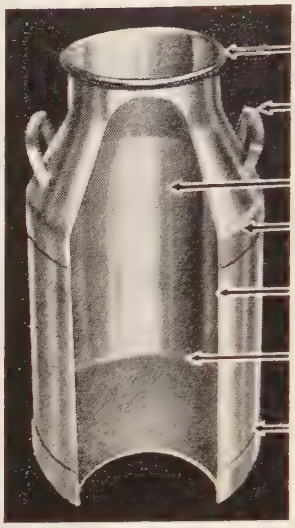

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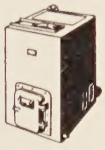

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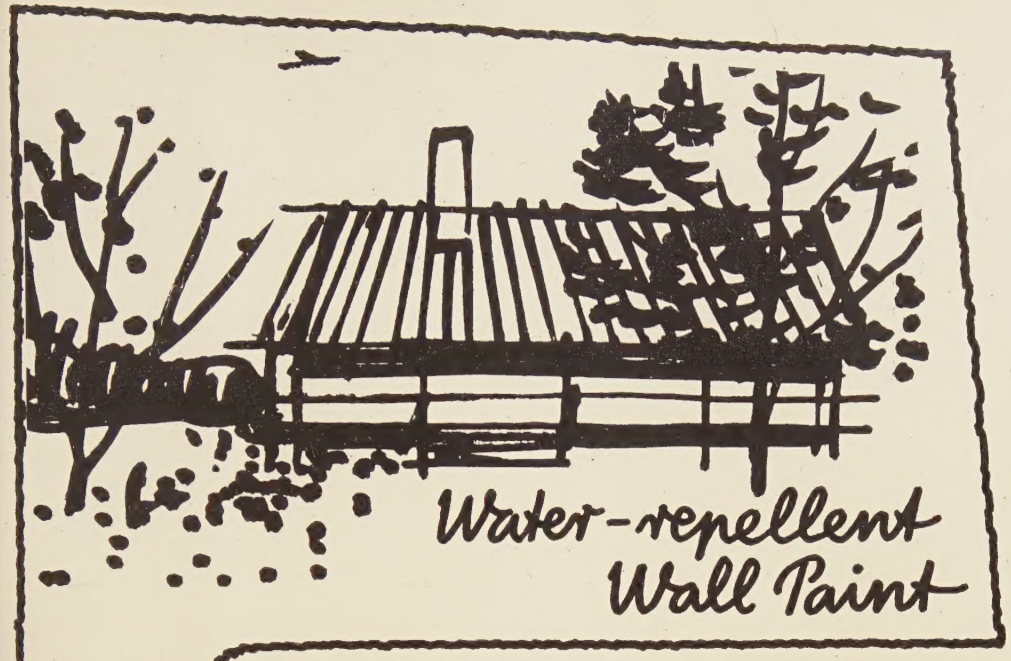

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